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VOL. I.

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(Continued.)

## APPENDIX.

### A.

Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the deportation of paupers from Great Britain, &c., in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 4th of July, 1836.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 7, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 4th of July last, to wit: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be collected and laid before the Senate, at its next session, all such facts and information as can be obtained through the custom-houses, or from any other sources, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, ascertaining as nearly as possible to what countries such persons are sent, where landed, and what provision, if any, is made for their future support;" I have the honor to report, that circulars were immediately addressed by the Department, upon the receipt of the resolution, to such of the United States consuls and commercial agents abroad as were supposed most likely to be able to furnish the information called for. A copy of one is annexed. (A.) The collectors of the principal custom-houses were also instructed to communicate such facts in relation to the subject as they might be able to obtain at their respective ports. The answers to these inquiries are contained in the papers herewith transmitted, numbered from 1 to 18.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,  
Vice-President U. S. and  
President of Senate.

### (A.)

Circular to certain Consuls and Commercial Agents of the U. States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
July 7, 1836.

Sir: I beg leave to invite your special attention to the annexed resolution, adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 4th of the present month, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be collected and laid before that body, at its next session, information respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, &c. Believing that your official station affords you facilities of obtaining important information upon this subject, I will thank you to procure, from authentic sources, such facts relating to the inquiries contained in the resolution as will enable this Department to comply with the directions of the Senate. I should be pleased to be furnished with your answer by the first of November next.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

In Senate of the U. States, July 4, 1836.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be collected and laid before the Senate, at its next session, all such facts and information as can be obtained through the custom-houses, or from any other sources, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, ascertaining as nearly as possible to what countries such persons are sent, where landed, and what provision, if any, is made for their future support.

Attest: WALTER LOWRIE,  
Secretary.

### No. 1.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Bremen, September 5, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed circular of the 7th July, 1836, requesting information respecting deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, &c. I am sorry that the information desired is not to be procured from authentic sources; for, properly speaking, it cannot be said that paupers are deported from Germany, though it may sometimes (but very rarely) be the case that families, almoners, and civil authorities, in order to get rid of a burdensome fellow or troublesome subject, pay what is necessary for such a person to cross the Atlantic. But, among the German emigrants, a great number of whom annually embark at this port, and who nearly all go to the United States, there are many persons and families who, when they have paid for the passage, have little or no money left, and probably many of them, on arriving in the United States, are quite destitute of all. The different Governments of Germany are, in general, not much pleased with the spirit of emigration since several years predominant in Germany, and, as is said, try by all means to keep their subjects at home. The emigrants very often loudly and bitterly complain that the said Governments, before they give to people the permission to depart, put as many obstacles as possible in the way of the persons who intend to emigrate. Such emigrants, as I hear, must usually prove to their Governments that they have money enough to pay for their travelling expenses and for their passage, the said Governments being afraid that the emigrants may, by travelling uselessly, spend their little fortune, and then return and come on

the charge of the community; and the emigrants are therefore obliged to renounce and give up all their rights as natives of the country. After the emigrants have got the permission to emigrate, and set out, then their former Governments do not further care for them.

The letters or circulars addressed to the United States consuls at Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, and Cassel, which were sent to me with the said circular of the 7th July last, enclosed in the same envelope, have immediately been put into the post office.

I have, sir, the honor to remain, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,  
H. W. BOHME,  
For JOSHUA DODGE.

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

### No. 2.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Hesse Cassel, September 8, 1836.

HONORABLE SIR: I beg leave to report, in conformity to your honor's circular of the 7th July last, that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, none of the German Governments have caused, or even indirectly sanctioned, any deportation of their paupers; on the contrary, their laws and finances forbid such operation.

The only forced deportation which has come to my knowledge, is from the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg, the Government of which deports from time to time those criminals who have been either condemned for life or a long period; they give them the choice either to endure their time or to emigrate; in which case the Government pays their passage. A number of them have been sent to New York, and this year to Brazil.

The great number of German paupers in the United States arises from the low rate of passage-money which of late has existed. Steamer passengers were taken last spring from Bremen, and found with good provisions, at \$16 each grown person. This price the Bremen ship-owners could only afford by carrying always a large number, to obtain which they had their agents all over in the interior of Germany, and induced the lower class, which live in a very impoverished state, to emigrate, by making them believe that labor was so much demanded in the United States that any able-bodied man could earn, as soon as landed, \$2 a day. Young and old, healthy and sickly, thought now of nothing but to emigrate. Every sacrifice was made; even their clothes were sold, and if this did not suffice, the balance begged; and all those who could scrape together enough to pay their passage went to the United States, where the majority landed penniless, and a great number of them, consisting of old people, women, and children, unable to work, as the German Governments do not allow their young men to emigrate until they have fulfilled their military obligation. This traffic on the part of the Bremen ship-owners will continue as long as the laws of the United States do not make their masters liable for the support of the passengers which they bring to the United States, and our shores will be filled so long with paupers of all kinds.

I have the honor to be the honorable Secretary's most obedient servant,

CHARLES GRAEBE,  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### No. 3.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Dublin, September 1, 1836.

Sir: I have been favored with your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you direct my attention to a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 4th of July, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be collected and laid before that body, at its next session, information respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, &c., and requesting that I would procure, from authentic sources, such facts relating to the inquiries contained in the resolution as will enable your Department to comply with the directions of the Senate.

Your letter contains a copy of the resolution to which it refers, and, having carefully perused the same, I beg leave to state, in reply, that if the word "pauper" is intended to refer to that description of persons so termed in England as being entitled to relief from the parish, having no poor laws in this country, we are, of course, without any such persons in Ireland. Our poor, in this country, are very poor indeed—so poor as to be altogether without the means of support, even for a few days, and, consequently, totally unable to provide the cost of transport to a foreign country.

The population of Ireland being very great, and rapidly increasing, and the wages of labor being very low, emigration has prevailed to a much greater extent than in England or Scotland.

After having made strict inquiry on the subject, I cannot ascertain that any fund has been established by Government, or any public body, or body of individuals, for the deportation of emigrants, and I am of opinion that none such exists; but it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for individuals possessed of large landed properties in this country, being desirous to thin or lessen the population on their estates, and to increase the size of their farms by throwing several small holdings into one, to agree with such tenants to pay the expense of their passage to America. The number so deported, however, is not considerable, and has not, at this port, exceeded five or six hundred in the last five or six years; and they have been provided, I understand, with a few pounds each, with a view to their support until they could procure labor, after their arrival.

Of those who emigrate to America from this country, I should think nineteen-twentieths embark for Canada, whatever their ultimate destination may be. This is attributable, in a great measure, to the low charge for passage from hence to Quebec, compared with that to the United States—the former being twenty-five to thirty shillings for adults, the latter about five pounds; and this great difference arises from the abundance of tonnage leaving Ireland in ballast for Canada, in the spring of the year, and the comparative scarcity of vessels for the United States, and to enactments contained in the passenger acts of the respective nations. By the

English act, vessels are allowed to carry three adult passengers for every five tons register tonnage of the vessels; two persons under fourteen years are counted as one adult, and three persons under seven years of age are counted as one adult; whilst, by the United States act, only two persons for every five tons are allowed, and infants are counted the same as adults.

I may also remark that, for some years past, the direct intercourse between this port and the United States has greatly fallen off, in consequence of the very easy and constant communication kept up from hence by steam navigation to Liverpool, from whence supplies of United States produce are imported on such terms and in such quantities as suit the immediate wants of the consumers. We consequently have few American vessels coming to this port, and those who are desirous to embark for the United States are obliged to proceed, in the first instance, to Liverpool; this precludes me from forming any accurate idea of the numbers which proceed from hence to the United States. But this fact is not, perhaps, of importance in your inquiry, as those proceeding via Liverpool are, generally speaking, not only far from being paupers, but, in my opinion, may be considered the best of our agricultural population, being persons who, by their own industry, have accumulated sufficient means to pay the cost of transporting themselves and their families, and very frequently taking out considerable property along with them.

The information procurable at our custom-house would not tend to throw any light on the subject under investigation, as their reports merely give the number of emigrants in each year, without any reference to rank or station in society.

If you require and point out any further information, I shall be most happy to procure it for you, in my power.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS WILSON.  
To LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

### No. 4.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Belfast, September 1, 1836.

Sir: In reply to your "circular to certain consuls," &c., under date of 7th July, respecting the deportation of paupers, I beg to state that there are no paupers deported by the public authorities from within my consular district. I however may remark, that a considerable number of the emigrants who leave here for the United States, Canada, &c., are supposed to do so with little or no property beyond their sea-stock, and consequently land abroad nearly or wholly destitute. Of the number of these, or the amount of their provision or property, if they have any, there are no means of gaining any correct information or estimate, from the circumstance of their emigrating as private individuals, on their own resources.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS W. GILPIN.  
The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

### No. 5.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Rotterdam, September 13, 1836.

Sir: I had the honor to receive, on the 10th instant, your circular of 7th July last, accompanying a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be collected and laid before that body, at its next session, information respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, &c. In reply, I beg to state that no deportation of paupers has taken place from this country. The passengers from hence to the United States are chiefly Germans, who emigrate voluntarily, and at their own expense; although many of them have but just the means to defray the expenses of the voyage, and are destitute on their arrival in the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WAMBERSIE,  
United States Consul.

The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

### No. 6.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Londonderry, (Ireland,) Sep. 19, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of July last, requesting to be informed as to the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places.

There has been for many years past, and still continues, a large emigration from this port to different parts of the United States, and also to the British settlements in North America; and, from my knowledge on the subject, I have no hesitation in stating that the description of persons who generally embark for the United States from this port are of good character, in comfortable circumstances, and certainly many degrees removed from paupers.

On the contrary, the greater number of the persons who embark for the British settlements, on account of the cheap conveyance, are the evil and ill-disposed, who will not do well in their own country; and the landed proprietors are glad to get rid of them, which they do by paying their passages, and laying in sufficient provisions for the voyage, totally regardless of how they are to make out life on their arrival.

The reason why North America is preferred, is on account of the cheapness of the passage. They are, therefore, principally all paupers.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES CORSCADEN.  
To LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Treasury,  
United States, Washington.

### No. 7—(1.)

CONSULATE OFFICE U. S. A.,  
Cove of Cork, October 12, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with your circular, dated 7th July last, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying list of passengers who have emigrated from this port to North America and

New South Wales from January to August, 1836, inclusive.

The information in respect to North America I have been favored with by Lieutenant Friend, R. N., emigration agent at Cork, in a private and verbal communication, declining, at the same time, to give it in writing, without the authority of the board of customs at London. The emigrants to North America did not receive any assistance, having paid for their own transportation. The emigrants to New South Wales were sent out by Government, and provided for in the colony on their arrival.

I could not procure the returns from Limerick or Waterford, the dependencies of this consulate; and I beg to refer you to the copy of a letter I have received from Waterford, herewith sent, which will exhibit the difficulty there is in obtaining "authentic" information as required.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN MURPHY,  
United States Consul.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### (2.)

WATERFORD, October 3, 1836.

Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 30th ult. In reply, I made application at the custom-house for the information you required, but the officers decline giving the return without permission from the board of customs in London. They state that they are prohibited from giving any returns whatever to either merchants, ship-owners, or others. In consequence of their declining to give me any information on the subject, I applied to different ship-owners and agents concerned in emigration, but could obtain no certain or satisfactory information on the subject; in fact, some of them actually refused, fearing that their doing so might afford the means of injuring themselves, (amongst others, Mr. D. Carigan and Mr. J. Penrose.) I should be happy to do any thing in my power to oblige you, and regret that I should, in the present instance, be unsuccessful; but the fact of the matter is, they fear some interference in their passengers trade, and are extremely jealous of any attempt which may be made to elicit information.

MATTHEW FARRELL.

### (3.)

A list of emigrants, and vessels in which they sailed, from Cork to North America, from January to August, included, 1836.

Try-gain,	for New York,	120
Edwin,	for St. John's, N. B.,	120
Andromeda,	for Quebec,	61
Champion,	for St. Andrews,	133
Hibernia,	for St. John's,	122
Penelope,	for Quebec,	113
Recovery,	for do	128
Eliza Ann,	for St. John's,	198
Urania,	for Quebec,	189
Pallas,	for St. Andrews,	201
Lochiel,	for St. John's,	97
John Esdale,	for Quebec,	45
Elizabeth,	for Halifax,	82
Barbadoes,	for Quebec,	200
Dominica,	for do	232
Henry,	for St. John's,	73
St. Patrick,	for Newfoundland,	74
Ponsalia,	for Quebec,	201
Kangaroo,	for St. John's,	92
Bob Logie,	for Halifax,	83
John and Mary,	for Quebec,	130
George,	for St. John's, N. B.,	111
Citrus,	for Bay of Chaleur,	113
Recovery,	for St. Andrews,	97
Aid,	for Bay of Chaleur,	70
Boss Heron,	for Quebec,	149
Abercrombie,	for do	267
Bumby,	for St. John's,	99
Lady Amherst,	for St. Andrews,	75
Frederick,	for do	133
Mary,	for St. John's,	73
Bisk,	for Halifax,	71
Thomas Worthington,	for Quebec,	312
Barbadoes,	for do	135
Thomas Handford,	for St. John's,	140
Susan,	for do	79
Sea-horse,	for do	100
Elizabeth,	for Bay of Sert,	51
Joseph Wheeler,	for Quebec,	115
Total,		4993
Recovery,	for Quebec,	133
Penelope,	for do	128
John Patterson,	for New South Wales,	340

Men, women, and children.  
† Emigrants from Youghal, men, women, and children.  
‡ Men and women.

### No. 8.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Glasgow, August 20, 1836.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your circular dated 7th July, with copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 4th of July last, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain, &c. In reply, I have merely to say that the deportation of paupers from this district is totally unknown, and I am confident never was practised.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER THOMSON.  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

### No. 9.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Hamburg, August 30, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Treasury circular of the 7th, and resolution of the Senate of the 4th ultimo, regarding the deportation of paupers to the United States. I have never had any reason to suppose persons of that description were sent from this city or neighboring towns on the Elbe; and from the inquiries I have made since the receipt of your letter, I feel convinced it has not been the case, and that nearly all the emigrants embarking from the Elbe are farmers and mechanics from the middle and south of Germany.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN CUTHBERT,  
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

### No. 10.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,  
Leith, August 23, 1836.

Sir: On the 8th instant I was honored by the receipt of your circular dated the 7th ultimo, calling my attention to a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 4th of July last, and, in reply, I have the honor to ac-

quaint you that there are not any paupers transported from this or the neighboring ports, either to the United States or any other country, with the exception of a few children (six boys and five girls) sent last year from the charity work-house in Edinburgh to the British settlements in Upper Canada, and they were apprenticed to persons who were ascertained to be of respectable character and in good circumstances.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ROBERT GRIEVE.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### No. 11.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Liverpool, September 15, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the United States that you cause to be collected all such facts and information as can be obtained through the custom-houses, or from other sources, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, &c., I have the honor to report to you the result of my investigations as far as relates to this port. I find it has been the practice with many parishes, for some years past, to send abroad such of their superabundant population as would consent to go; and although there has never been a restriction as to the place, they have invariably preferred the United States, and ninety out of a hundred, New York. Regular contracts are made by the different parishes with passenger-brokers at this place to ship them: the extent of this deportation, however, always limited in comparison with the general emigration, has recently been much diminished, in consequence, probably, of the increased demand for labor, and the general prosperity of the country. The following facts are obtained from authentic sources, and may be relied on. In all instances the emigration is voluntary, and the parish is not relieved by it from its obligation of support should the individual ever return. Convicts are never sent, nor the inmates of work-houses, nor those who, from age or decrepitude, are unable to support themselves. Not one person out of fifty is over fifty years old; they are generally young people who have made improvident marriages, and, without ostensible means of support, with increasing families, are likely to become chargeable to their parish. Reputed poachers are a class of people frequently sent from agricultural districts; and out of at least a thousand, of various descriptions, shipped off by one of my informants, he is quite sure not more than twenty have ever returned. Some provision is always made for their immediate support on landing at their place of destination. From five to ten pounds is paid by the shipping agent to each individual on the vessel's leaving port, besides their passages being paid for, and their provisions found for the voyage.

In the year 1830 the emigration from this port to the United States is estimated at sixteen thousand; out of which about six hundred were sent from different parishes. In 1832 there were about five hundred sent at parish expense; since when, not more than three hundred have gone in a similar way in any one year; and during the last, although the general emigration was greater than at any former period, out of twenty-four or twenty-five thousand there were but about one hundred and fifty paupers.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANCIS B. OGDEN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### No. 12.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
District of Kingston-upon-Hull,  
Leeds, August 30, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 7th July, requesting information as to the deportation of paupers from Great Britain.

I have, in consequence, been making particular inquiries on the subject throughout my consular district. I find that no list, that can be relied on, of passengers sailing from Hull, is kept at the custom-house, which distinguishes the paupers from those of a better class: regular muster-rolls are kept, but the parties are merely described by their names, ages, and from whence they come, and occupation.

The officers of the customs are well aware that paupers do proceed both to the United States and Canada, and it has been admitted by the owners of several vessels sailing there that their passages are paid by the overseers of the parishes to which they belong. The mode of doing this varies according to the trustworthiness of the pauper; if good, he is trusted to make his own bargain, and generally has a trifle of money advanced to him for use when he quits the vessel, to enable him to get up the country. If the man is a bad character, he is generally the best off, as the over-seers pay his passage-money and procure for him the necessaries for his voyage. The man then turns restive, and oftentimes refuses to go unless more money is given him—generally £5 or £10 more than was first agreed on. So that the worse the character, the better able the pauper is to make his way when he quits the vessel. One ship-owner, whose vessel sailed this year to the United States from Hull, and who has had several previously, says he believes that nearly all the passengers go to the back settlements to their friends, who had previously gone there and had written for them; and that it very rarely happened that any family went out on a roving expedition, not having an object. It appears that the greatest emigration from Hull is to Canada, to whence the passage-money is reduced, and many instances have been discovered where the overseers have agreed with the paupers, and paid them the passage-money to the United States; but the paupers have adopted the plan of getting there through Canada, on account of the moderate charge for the passage, by which means they have taken more money with them into the country.

It is the general opinion among the owners of vessels that, during the last two years, the number of paupers emigrating to the United States and Canada has very much diminished; very few have gone from this large continent (Yorkshire,) as labor has been easily obtained and wages have improved.

(See last page.)